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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Response to Argument

Applicant, on page 2 of the remark, argues that the present invention discloses a solution in which only an icon is displayed, the icon being based on the message sender identity. In addition, the icon is displayed statically, not the dynamically presented data as disclosed in *Kamimura*. Furthermore, in the present invention, the address and the name of the sender is not shown in the idle state. In the idle state, only the icon and a notification that a message or messages are received [figures 2- 7 and figure 9]. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Firstly, according to dictionary.reference.com which defines “icon” is a picture, image or other representation. Therefore, the Examiner is broadly and reasonably interpreted “icon” as “image”. However, Kamimura teaches when a telephone receives an incoming call from a called party. Then it displays an image and personal data of the called party by retrieving from telephone directory (see [0010] and [0078] to [0081]). For the reasons above, the Examiner contends that Kamimura shows all limitations in the claim.

Secondly, in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “**the icon is displayed statically**” and “**In the idle state**”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant, on page 3 of the remark, argues that *Jambhenkar* on the other hand is related to a situation where the user is guided as much as possible regarding the usage of the phone [abstract, figures 8-1, 8-3, 8-6, 10-2, and 10-6, and column 5 lines 40-43]. *Jambhenkar* neither discloses nor implicitly points towards giving information about a person contacting without jeopardizing the integrity of the sender. Hence, a person of ordinary skill in the art and seeking for a solution to inform the user about the identity of the sender of a message without jeopardizing the sender's integrity would not turn to *Jambhenkar* for a solution. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Jambhenkar discloses in Column 7, lines 10-32 that when the user receives and read a message. If the user wants to reply, information associated with the sender which may be stored in the radio communication device will appear on the display. Therefore, the message must include the sender information, e.g., a message sender identity. For the reasons above, the Examiner contends that *Jambhenkar* shows all limitations in the claim.

Secondly, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant, on page 3 of the remark, argues that *Kamimura* does not disclose the features of the electronic message being of a type having a control data portion and a message data portion, where the control data portion includes a message sender identity, and the sender of the received electronic message is determined from the message sender identity, as noted above and

in the applicant's response filed 9 February 2009, and consequently, for all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the present invention is patentable over *Jambhenkar* in view of *Kamimura* since the combination of the two will not result in a solution according to claim 1. Independent claim 19 claims the same distinguishing features as identified for claim 1 above, and is therefore also believed to be non-obvious over *Jambhenkar* in view of *Kamimura*. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Kamimura discloses in paragraph 10 that a communication apparatus has received an incoming call signal or incoming message signal, where the apparatus can repeatedly display images previously stored in a storing unit. The images are stored in correspondence with the identification data in the storing unit. Therefore, the apparatus can help a user to identify a caller easily by looking at the displayed images. Additionally, Kamimura discloses in paragraph 52 the apparatus has a detecting function for detecting caller ID information included in an incoming call signal and for detecting an e-mail address included in an incoming message signal. An incoming message signal can include text messages, e-mail messages, short messages, video messages, and multimedia messages. Furthermore, Kamimura discloses in paragraph 78 to paragraph 81 that the apparatus detects an e-mail address in the received incoming message signal; and the apparatus retrieves personal data from the telephone directory 60a corresponding to caller ID information associated with the received incoming message signal. The apparatus includes display unit 71 which displays images corresponding to the image patterns included in the personal data read from the telephone directory 60a. Therefore, it should be understood that the received incoming message includes a received incoming message sender identity portion and email text message portion; and based upon the received incoming message sender

identity, the apparatus displays an image (predetermine icon) of the received incoming message sender to the user by matching the received incoming message sender identity with the personal data from telephone directory 60a. As explain above, the Examiner contends that the received incoming received message or email message is of a type having a control data portion and a message data portion because of the received incoming message includes the received incoming message sender identity portion (the control data portion includes a message sender identity) and email text message portion (a message data portion).